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THE DIXIE RANGER

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The Cover
Bridgewater Lake
Pisgah National Forest.

THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTH RN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER

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CARPET GRASS FIREBREAK PLANTED IN GEORGIA

Execution of the carpet grass and lespedeza firebreak project, conceived by Congressman Braswell Deen two years ago and backed by timbermen and cattlemen throughout the entire southeast, was launched recently with CCC workers sowing one ton of seed on firebreaks constructed by the Ogeechee Timber Protective Organization in southeast Georgia.

Both lumbermen and cattlemen, who previously have been at odds because they felt their needs conflicted, have united in this effort to replace wiregrass with other plantings for their mutual benefit. Carpet grass sown in firebreaks gives timbermen practical firebreaks, at the same time giving cattle good pasturage.

Jesse F. Jackson, General Agriculture Agent for the Central of Georgia Railroad, and Perry Hubbard, Manager of the Ogeechee TPO, supervised the CCC workers in planting these seed. The one ton of seed used planted at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, as required by the regulations that had to be furnished by individual owners or the TPO, as CCC labor can only be used in the planting. The individuals wishing to benefit from this arrangement must belong to timber protective organizations.

The Ogeechee Timber Protective Organization, which embraces Chatham County and parts of Effingham and Bryan, is planning to plant approximately 150 miles of firebreaks this season. The Canoochee TPO, near Swainsboro, is also reported to be very active along this line, as are other TPO's where a forestry camp is situated.

Ordinary firebreaks ranging from eight to twenty-five feet wide are plowed at intervals between trees. The carpet grass furnishes a thick, matted sod, difficult for fire to traverse, especially when cattle keep it grazed. Lespedeza increases the nutritional effect. Unlike wiregrass, it does not have to be burned so that it will sprout in the spring tender enough for cattle to eat.

-- Georgia Forestry-Geological Review.

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C. E. RACHFORD BECOMES
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF FOREST SERVICE

Appointment of C.E. Rachford as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, was announced by Chief Forester F.A. Silcox on April 23. Mr. Rachford has been a member of the Forest Service for more than 30 years and has headed the grazing branch since 1928. He is widely known throughout the grazing regions of the United States, especially in the western national forests where more than 13,000,000 head of livestock are grazed in summer.

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FORESTERS UNDER FIRE IN E. C. W.

The above was the title of an article by H.B. Morse, ECW Inspector, Regional Office, which appeared in the April issue of the Journal of Forestry. It is a discussion of the responsibilities and the opportunities of the Forest Service in relation to ECW work. In this connection, Mr. Morse says in part:

"Foresters are today being given an opportunity that should be grasped in order that the ECW will be efficiently carried on, and so carried on that, when they are questioned concerning their part in it, they will be able to show they have given thought to all its phases, and can show for it all an efficiently managed organization.

These camps are here now, and may remain for some time to come. Why not make the most of their labor by efficiently planning their operations? You will never again have such an opportunity of showing your administrative and management ability."

ENROLLEE CIVES DEFINITION
OF CCC

"We're Living a Wonderful Story" is the title of an article by Paul A. Coleman, CCC Company 1329, Salisbury, Pennsylvania, appearing in the May 9 issue of HAPPY DAYS, in which Coleman says that to the enrollees "CCC" stands for cooperation, confidence and character.

The author draws a parallel between the story of Robinson Crusoe and the CCC. He says that Robinson Crusoe cooperated with Nature and she helped him. "Defoe didn't glorify men and achievements, he played up courage and ingenuity. It was a story about a plain man and dealt with simple things. That's life. And learning how to live life is the only important thing. That's what we are doing in the CCC. And that's why I say - "We're living a wonderful story!"

In speaking of the varied advantages of the CCC camps, enrollee Coleman continues, "With all due respect to my many teachers, this is the only place that I have ever been able to learn anything. If you want practice in your much-despised arithmetic, try computing the footage in a stand of scrub pine." He says "There is nothing like finding your work and being yourself. Keeping busy at something you like is Happiness with a big haitch! The work here offers much in the way of variety. There's something for everyone to do. Of course, a lot depends on the fellow himself. He must want to learn something, to do something. However, everyone who comes here expects to work. Nobody expects to just sit around in the sun.

Give me the freedom of the hills, in all their glory and I'll give you all the rest of the world! ... Our chief knows as well as Mr. Shakespeare did that there are "Books in running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything!" And many's the peep we get at them - through the eyes of his experience. But, Shakespeare, with all his wisdom, never stole a play so wonderful as the very romantic drama in which we are playing our part!

CCC may mean Civilian Conservation Corps to President Roosevelt, but it really has meant cooperation, confidence and character to a million or more like me."

HOMOCHITTO SILVICS

(A memorandum to E.L. Demmon, Director of the
Southern Forest Experiment Station)

"With reference to the specimens from the Homochitto Unit collected recently by Dr. Snyder, the branch cankers are due to the rust fungus Cronartium fusiforme. This fungus is quite common on loblolly and slash pines in the lower Gulf region, attacking the main stems and lateral branches. The alternate stage is found on the lower sides of the foliage of post and black oaks. It does not pass directly from pine to pine. Eradication of the scrub oaks would prevent further spread of this disease on pines, but this has not been advised because of the difficulties involved in attempting to eliminate the oaks. We consider that the presence of this fungus does not constitute a serious threat in plantations or on native reproduction because usually not more than 10 to 15 percent of the trees become infected.

There is need, however, for further information on this disease, and recently the Washington office has suggested that permanent plots be established in natural reproduction and in plantations of loblolly pine to observe the rate of killing and the effect of the cankers on growth and merchantability of trees in the stand. I would be interested to learn if there are areas on the Homochitto where the infection is known to occur in both natural reproduction and plantations and if the Forest Service would be interested in having us establish plots there for long-time observation. Both areas of natural reproduction and plantations would be needed for this study, located preferably on some National Forest in southern Mississippi. It is understood that the cost of the work would be borne by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The loblolly needles were rather badly blighted, the specimens showing 60 percent of the foliage of 1935 killed. The fungus doing the damage is not the brown-spot needle blight of longleaf. I am sending some of this needle collection away to verify the opinion that I have formed concerning the identity of the casual fungus. This needle disease is found on a minority of loblolly pines and will not attack the new foliage until late this growing season. On the whole I don't consider it an important disease. It is frequently confined to the foliage on the lower branches."

-- Paul V. Siggers,
Associate Pathologist

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES IN GOVERNMENT

Francis Goodell

(Condensed from the Society for the Advancement
of Management - News Bulletin)

As one studies the trend of government in this and other industrial countries and notes the increasing number of people who are directly or indirectly dependent upon government, it is obvious that government will be forced to operate institutions affecting unprecedentedly huge numbers, notwithstanding all the complexities of democratic control.

Though progress in management technique has been made in government enterprises, much of the improved technique is rendered ineffective because the management and organization specialists have to so small a degree been called upon to work out the qualifications needed for chief executives and for directors of large and complicated enterprises.

In regard to the qualifications of heads of large enterprises, H. Fayol in his "Administration - Industrielle et Generale" works out in a convincing study some pertinent figures. He claims that the head of a state should be concerned sixty percent with matters which are purely administrative in nature - and defines "administrative" to foresee, organize, order, co-ordinate, and control. He states that they are therefore only forty percent concerned with the other five aspects - "technical, commercial, financial, security of personnel and goods, and accounting." In other words, the head of a large governmental administration needs about seven times as much knowledge of administrative matter as he does of any other particular kind.

It was thought early in the century that scientific management would help to close the gap between what was known and what was used in the realm of science. It is debatable whether that gap is not worse than before. It is my thesis that (1) organization and management have accumulated enough tested doctrine to begin to measure government enterprise in the light of these doctrines; and (2) that what is now holding up progress in efficient management of governmental enterprise is to a considerable extent the need of men with knowledge of these tested doctrines in high places.

"PREVENT WOODS FIRES"
PHRASE CONTEST

The South Carolina State Forestry Commission since the first of the year has been conducting a contest based on the letters in the phrase "Prevent Woods Fires." The contest is limited to phrases dealing with forestry and the number of words is limited to five or less.

While the following selection was worked up more in the form of blank verse, the judges felt that the contestant should be awarded a prize because of the thought and time that must have been put in on the entry.

The author is Gloria Edwards, 17, of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, a student in the Berkeley High School. She was awarded third prize, Group III (10th & 11th grades white schools)

P -EOPLE WHO UNDERSTAND AND
R -EFRAIN FROM THROWING CIGARETTES,
E -NJOY THE GREEN WOODS - ADVANCING
V -ICTORY FOR MOTHER NATURE.
E -VEN THE ANIMALS SUFFER -
N -EVER ABLE TO COMPLAIN.
T -HINK WHO DOES THIS DAMAGE?

W -OODSPURNERS, IT'S PLAIN
O -LDER PEOPLE REALIZE AND
O -UTQUENCH CAMP FIRES WITH CARE.
D -ON'T YOU THINK IT IS
S -ENSIBLE TO PROTECT THE DEER?

F -IGHT THE BURNING FIRE,
I -NQUIRE ABOUT ITS BEGINNING,
R -EPORT INJICES TO THE RANGER,
E -XPERIENCE THE JOY OF WINNING!
S -AVE GOD'S WOODS!

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U.S. HAS BOUGHT 6,000,000 ACRES
FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SINCE 1934

National Forests have gained 6,176,492 acres through purchases approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission since July 1, 1934. Public and private interest in forest conservation have increased because the location and extent of the new purchases have brought constructive forestry work before increasing numbers of visitors. Of the total purchased, or in process of purchase, 3,661,848 acres were approved in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and 2,514,644 acres since last July 1.

GEORGIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
ELECTS OFFICERS

The Georgia Forestry Association held its fifteenth annual convention at Columbus, Georgia on May 7-8.

T. Guy Woolford of Atlanta was re-elected president. Vice presidents named were Paul W. Chapman of Athens, and James A. Fowler of Soperton, re-elected, and W.M. Oettmeier of Fargo. Elliott Reed of Savannah succeeded H.L. Kayton as secretary. Joseph A. McCord of Atlanta was re-elected treasurer.

C.F. Evans, Regional Office, was on the program and read a paper by Mr. Kircher outlining the future for the pulp industry in the South.

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COOPERATIVE FISH AND GAME AGREEMENT

Copies of the cooperative agreement between Regional Forester Kircher on behalf of the U.S. Forest Service and the Georgia Department of Game and Fish have been called to the attention of all Regional Foresters by Assistant Chief Forester C.M. Granger as an accomplishment that might well be aimed at by other Regions in cooperation with State governments.

Tennessee has already followed the example set by Georgia and a cooperative agreement with the Fish and Game Department of that State is ready for Mr. Kircher's signature when he returns from Puerto Rico.

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THE LARGEST TELESCOPE

The 200-inch mirror for the world's largest telescope recently sent to the California Institute of Technology will find its permanent home in the observatory on Palomar Mountain in the Cleveland National Forest, according to the CALIFORNIA RANGER. It will take about three years to polish and grind the mirror before it is ready for mounting. Palomar Mountain is 5,568 feet high. The observatory site is on private land and a small area secured under a special use permit from the Forest Service.

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Austin Cary, 70, one of the oldest professional foresters in the United States, died suddenly at Gainesville, Florida, on April 28.

Dr. Cary retired from the Forest Service last July after 25 years of continuous employment in the Service. He had long been an outstanding authority on timber production and logging practices.

For decades, Dr. Cary aided in the improvement of turpentine production practice in the South. He was also the author of many technical articles, and of the "Manual for Northern Woodsmen."

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CHARLES A. PLYMALE

Saturday, May 16, we received a wire to the effect that former Supervisor Charles A. Plymale had died at his home in Hot Springs. Plymale was born in the hill country of Kentucky sixty-four years ago and while yet a young man migrated to Arkansas. In July, 1909, he climbed out of an Arkansas coal mine, doused his miner's lamp and entered the Forest Service as a guard on the Arkansas Forest. A bare handful of people in this Region have any appreciation of the difficult assignments he held and the admirable character of his work in the years that followed. He had a limited schooling and lived for years in the remote portions of the Forest but nevertheless educated himself to an unusual degree. Even when he became Supervisor in 1919, the Forest had no roads, travel was slow, fires numerous and the public not altogether friendly. He carried a white man's burden both inside the Service and out of it. His health began to fail more than a dozen years ago and yet he was uncomplaining, faced his difficulties and surmounted obstacles that appeared impossible to cross or remove. His last six years of service were spent in Louisiana but he never recovered his lost health.

Not a man in the Service faces as difficult a career or period of administration as that through which Plymale passed. Through all his nineteen years of National Forest administration in Arkansas, he was never at any time free of turmoil, or faced with an easy job of administration or public relations. His retirement a little over a year ago brought him some measure of rest and all of us regret that he could not have lived longer to enjoy some reward for his many years of arduous public service.

- - A. C. Shaw
Regional Office.



Slash Pine Seedlings - Florida State Nursery - Supt. Hottle.



CCC Pile driving crew working on new sea wall
at Osceola Lodge.



PISGAH -- A nursery for the Watauga Ranger District has been established on the Unicoi Administrative Area and 2 lbs. of white pine, 25 lbs of black walnut, and lesser amounts of poplar, loblolly pine, pitch pine, beech, and Virginia pine were planted.

The Tiger Creek and Shady Valley projects were planted during the month. A. N. Dietrick, using CCC enrollees from CCC Camp Tennessee F-6, set approximately 33,000 seedlings on Tiger Creek project, and Joe Duncan, with CCC enrollees from Camp Tennessee F-11, set approximately 27,000 seedlings on the Shady Valley project.

A planting crew under the supervision of Mr. Maxwell, planted 49,000 red spruce trees on the Craggy Range. This was a notable achievement since these trees were all planted at elevations of between 4,500 and 6,000 feet.

Spring plowing and farming have slowed up activity on all acidwood jobs on the Mt. Mitchell District. The B. H. Youngblood sale in Peach Orchard Creek was completed except for the hemlock which is to be removed after completion of the Big Ivy Road. During the past three years this operation has cut 3,300,000 feet B. M. of sawtimber.

On Saturday, April 11, the boys at CCC Camp NC F-25 responded to the frantic call of a mother whose infant son had fallen into the swollen waters of the Pigeon River. With 50 men a systematic search was conducted but without success. Sunday the boys returned to the scene with 100 men, and by diverting the channel of the river with sand bags, searchers were able to explore several deep holes just below the scene of the tragedy. Late Sunday the search was turned over to the State authorities. The latest report stated that the body had not been recovered.

-- J. Herbert Stone
Forest Supervisor.

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OUACHITA -- Camp Grounds on the Forest are beginning to have active patronage and some of the braver visitors have tried a plunge in the chilly waters impounded by newly constructed dams. Enrollees who helped to build the Charlton Dam were among the earlier classes of swimmers.

Actual pouring of concrete was started this month on the Saline Dam, which will create a 21 acre lake in a beautiful mountain setting near Mena, Arkansas. Only one air hammer remains on the rock excavation job out of the six that have been doing double-shift duty for a long period to create a suitable footing for the dam, which will measure 28 feet high and 180 feet long and will consist of 34 sections.

The lumber industry has reached boom proportions throughout the length and breadth of the Forest and fancy prices are being paid for every kind and type of timber. Active tie markets and better prices have brought those who are proficient in the art of tie-hacking into the woods again and even such undisturbed species as gum and black oak are again being felled for tie manufacture.

Reports from the towermen on the Winding Stair Tower in Oklahoma state that the wild turkeys introduced in this area are nesting within a half-mile of the tower. Hopes are high for the successful propagation of this regal bird since the area furnishes food and range for them.

A meeting of District Rangers was held in the Supervisor's Office April 3, 1936 for the purpose of discussing project plans for the new enrollment period and initiation of a new set of forms dealing with project plans and specifications.

Mr. White and party arrived from Florida on the 20th of the month and established temporary headquarters in Hot Springs where they will make a study of this portion of the South for the Southern Experiment Station.

A meeting of the National Emergency Council of Arkansas was held April 24, in Little Rock, and was attended by Supervisor A. L. Nelson and two members of the Staff.

- - A. L. Nelson
Forest Supervisor.

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SUMMER- - The Santee flood and the preceding rains have curtailed the work at Camp Elmwood. All projects except one were covered by flood waters and it was necessary to use a boat for transportation in and out of the camp. The entire camp was surrounded by water. The waters of the Santee River rose to a height of twelve feet above flood stage and several of the camp out-buildings were completely marooned. The camp vegetable garden was covered with water, and Project Superintendent Montague stated that he had about decided to raise fish instead of vegetables!

Each one of the Warbaw camps has a one-acre vegetable garden which is being cultivated by its students enrolled in the agricultural class.

Under the supervision of the Ranger, a few new nursery beds have been prepared and sown at Camp F-6. One nursery consists of 15 beds, 4' x 200'. Mulching was done with pine needles. Although the nursery was established rather late in the season, it is hoped that seed germination will be satisfactory. At least, the initial step has been made toward getting our extensive open land planted with Enoree-grown trees.

A new bridge over the Beaver Creek is almost completed. This bridge with the exception of the floor, was constructed with white oak timber. Pilings were driven jointly by the EC7 pile driver and one owned by Fairfield County. This improvement will be a big link in the fire suppression chain and in the reduction of travel mileage and time for all other jobs in that vicinity.

The Long Cane was very pleased to have Mr. E. E. Chatfield, tree planting expert, from the DeSoto National Forest, to aid in the planting of its 130,000 pine seedlings.

The Long Cane Ranger's office has been removed into the Central Union Building, in Greenwood, S. C.

The L. A. Walker tract of 6500 acres, on the Wambaw District, has been optioned. During April 46,000 acres of land and 203 cases were examined on the four Units.

The District "I", Fourth Corps Area, Educational Conference was called by Dr. Halsey at Camp P-71, Pontiac, S. C. All educational advisors of District "I", representatives from the Soil Conservation Service, National Park Service and S. C. State Forest Service, Supervisor Sears of Sumter, Colonel Dravo from Fort Moultrie, and H. W. Wagner of the Sumter, attended the conference. New plans and policies for training on the job and more intensive vocational training were discussed. Dr. Halsey stressed the fact that the most important and valuable training the boys received in camp is derived from actual participation in the work projects and in the activities of camp life.

- - George A. Otto
Acting Forest Supervisor.

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DESOTO Assistant Regional Forester Brooks, Fiscal Officer Marshall and Forest Inspector Hughes were visitors on the DeSoto last month and attended an educational meeting of the Supervisor's Staff and office force on the evening of April 27.

They proved an interesting addition to our program. Mr. Marshall spoke on matters pertaining to Fiscal Regulations and Policy. Mr. Hughes brought us greetings from the Regional Office. Mr. Brooks proved to be the life of the evening with his brief remarks on "Speech-making for Forest Officers".

The public relations job of personal contact is a job of prime importance in all of the rather recently organized Ranger Districts of the DeSoto. On the Holly Springs, it is estimated that there is a resident population of 20,000, most of whom live on farms.

It was decided to use the CCC as the best means available for this contact work. Accordingly experiments were carried on at Mississippi F-11 from which the following plan was set up for using CCC members as Forest Guards on all six of the organized Ranger Districts.

Each Ranger District is divided into guard areas, the size of the area depending upon the population with, of course, a limiting factor as to the distance that a man can cover on foot in five days' time.

The number of Guards being determined, the jobs are apportioned among the CCC camps, on the District. Usually one man can cover a township and a half, averaging approximately five guards per CCC camp.

A training school is held at each camp, attended by at least twice as many applicants as there are Guard jobs for that particular camp. This usually lasts for two days during which training is given in map reading, personal salesmanship, methods of approach, law enforcement, physical facts of the Forest, Policies of the Forest and the Forest Service, and Fire Prevention. When possible, Towermen also attend this training school.

Final selection of the Guards are made on the basis of neatness, age, character, former training, memory, personality, ability to talk, and previous experience. Boys are selected who have been reared on the farm because they know the problems of the resident farmer.

These men are sent out over the chartered routes to sell friendship for the Forest Service and for the CCC, to educate the resident population on Fire Prevention, and to gather accurate information for the District Ranger. Since these Guards cover the byways as well as the highways, they are useful in ^{fire} detection, law enforcement, and in timber trespass.

Close follow-up work is necessary. This responsibility usually falls to the Assistant Ranger, through the Camp Project Superintendent. Since there is a sustained weekly contact with every resident family, it is possible to prevent false alarms through spotting and reporting debris burnings, charcoal kilns, etc.

This system is proving to be highly effective on the Districts where it is now established. And it is planned to have it in operation throughout the Forest in the near future.

--R. M. Conarro
Forest Supervisor.

NANTAHALA--Ranger Nicholson recounts the following incident in the saga of the man who bit the squirrel. (See the January issue of the Dixie Ranger). Such was his confidence in his physical power (for had he not with one fierce clenching of his teeth severed the squirrel's head from its body?) that he made a bet he could carry five, one-hundred pound sacks of sugar one mile. Skeptical companions stacked the sugar on his back and followed to see how far he would get with it. A short distance up the road he espied some delicious huckleberries growing on the bank. While his friends looked on in amazement, he stopped and, still balancing his load, proceeded to pick and eat his fill of the fruit. His hunger satisfied, he continued on his way. The task was completed without the slightest evidence of fatigue.

Small forest tree nurseries have been started as educational projects in two of the camps. Species planted are: White pine and black locust. It is planned to use the black locust seedlings for erosion control planting.

Fifty-eight cans of rainbow and brook trout have been received from the Bureau of Fisheries, Erwin, Tennessee. These were placed in rearing pools located at Camp S. C. F-2 and at Arrowood Glade. Good survival has been reported.

Six additional circular rearing pools will be constructed at Arrowood Glade this summer for use next year.

The rearing pools at Warwoman Dell have been repaired. It is planned to get another supply of trout to stock these pools.

Work on the Nantahala Fish Hatchery is well under way. Twelve circular rearing pools have been completed. Stone work on the hatchery building has risen above the ground level. Other pools are under construction and pipe lines are being laid.

This hatchery is a cooperative project between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Fisheries. The latter furnish a part of the material for construction and will take over the operation of the hatchery when it is completed.

An early visit is expected from Mr. James, of the Georgia Department of Game and Fish, to decide on the location of sites for construction of game warden homes, as provided for in the cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and the Georgia Department of Game and Fish.

The Forest Model which will soon be ready for display, has taken on the shape of a very rugged section of mountain land. Magicians with wire, steel wool, copper flashing, etc. are making forests, lakes, streams, roads, lookouts and Ranger's headquarters.

Professors Marckworth and Grant, of the University of Georgia Forestry School, visited the Nantahala on April 22 to look over abandoned Camp Georgia F-10, on Lake Burton, with a view to using it this year as a summer camp for the sophomore class in Forestry. They were enthusiastic about the place. Forty or fifty young men will receive instruction there in dendrology, cruising, surveying and other forestry subjects.

-- W. R. Paddock
Forest Supervisor.

FLORIDA-- TSI crews on the Osceola are thinning all dense stands over twentyfive feet in height to 400 trees per acre where the average diameter of the trees in the stand is over four inches. Stands having an average tree diameter of three inches are thinned to 440 trees per acre and those having a diameter of two inches are thinned to 483 trees per acre.

These crews, in addition to thinning dense stands, now use gutter tongs to remove gutters from abandoned turpentine faces, prune lower limbs from open grown trees and plant wildlings in the natural openings of the stand.

The purpose of the gutter removal is to give the bark bars adjacent to the abandoned faces freedom for even growth over the old faces. The more growth obtained in this direction, the earlier the trees will have sufficient bark width for the establishment of a new turpentine face.

Pruning is limited to lower limbs which will later interfere with establishing turpentine faces and the majority of this work is in old fields which have restocked naturally.

Planting work consists of lifting wildlings from heavily restocked stands and spacing them ten by ten feet in the adjacent unstocked areas. This work is done with Council seedling lifter and transplanter tools.

An interesting example of results obtained by the State-wide forestry program in the public schools was noticed during a recent fire outside the boundaries of the Apalachicola Unit, on which it was necessary for the Forest Service to take action. Upon pulling into the fire, the crew came upon a 12 year-old boy battling with all his might to preserve one acre of slash pine seedlings which he had planted.

A pontoon for road construction work was installed on one of the rear wheels of a grader on the Apalachicola in April. This pontoon, which was developed by Assistant Supervisor Busch, consists of a 7-foot section of 12-inch pipe shaped somewhat like a dug-out canoe on the end and so made that it can be clamped to a rear wheel of an Adams "22" grader. After it is placed on the grader wheel on the ditch side, the grader can be used to pull road slopes in swampy ground. Although this pontoon has gone out of sight in mud and water many times since it has been in operation, it has bogged down but once. No trouble has been experienced by the front wheels bogging down. The pontoon causes the rear wheel to ride high and relieve the downward pull on the front of the grader. A chain, which loosely attaches the front of the pontoon to the grader frame, prevents it from tipping, and enables its operation without danger to the grader man. A keel on the bottom is used to prevent side slipping. At the present time two more are being manufactured at Wilma.

Due to the character of the soil used for road building on the Apalachicola, it is necessary^{to} grass practically all of the road slopes to eliminate continuous shoulder maintenance. Much experimental work has been done with various seeds and sprigs. The method found to be most satisfactory, is that of placing a band of carpet grass sod about the edge of culverts and at ends of bridges and a 6-inch strip of carpet grass sod at the break between crown and shoulder on high sand fills. The road shoulders are then sprigged with Bermuda grass and 25 pounds of carpet grass seed per mile sowed in at the time of sprigging. A rig consisting of 5 scooter plows has recently been put into operation to open up the furrows for sprigging. These plows are attached to a long beam which is bolted to a truck frame. The truck carries a load of Bermuda grass so that after pulling a short distance ahead the five men required to man the plow handles and the truck driver can each take an armful and sprig backwards until they meet the sprigging and covering crew. This eliminates wasted time and enables trenching the shoulder just far enough in advance to keep the

furrows from drying out before they are sprigged and covered. This method has reduced the man days per mile for this job from 80 to 26.

The new seed extractory at Olustee completed its first years operation and a total of 13,446 bushels of cones were extracted. Despite the handicap of not having precuring sheds this first year, and the delay necessary for training men, etc., the seed was produced at a cost of \$2.69 per pound. Seed has been shipped to the various nurseries in the Region for their spring planting.

The construction of the recreational improvements at Juniper Springs is progressing rapidly, with the registration booth completed and the picnic shelter finished with the exception of the roof.

Recreational Assistant Reinsmith is working up plans for the revision of Osceola Lodge as well as landscaping the surrounding grounds. A vertical piling wall has been driven around the edge of the lake and the fill which was taken out by the storm last September has been replaced.

The Forest Service exhibit at the Kingdom of the Sun Fair held at Osceola during April 14-18 was viewed by nearly 10,000 people. We also aided the State Forest Service with their exhibit by furnishing them with all needed materials.

Two sand pine sales chances on the Choctawhatchee were advertised during the past month. One, a saw log sale in worked-out turpentine timber, is the second such body of timber to be advertised since 1929. The other a sale of sand pine pulpwood marks the beginning of a new venture on Choctawhatchee. The sale of this pulpwood utilizes for the first time a species that has heretofore been more or less considered a weed specie for which we had little or no sale.

On April 28th, Camp F-11 was transferred to the Bureau of Biological Survey at Woodville, Florida. Here they will continue their work in developing the St. Marks Migratory Waterfowl Reservation.

Ranger Howard gave an informal talk to the Hi-Y Club of Tallahassee on "Forestry as a Profession." The boys were keenly interested and enthusiastic and asked many questions. This club selected a list of profession in which they were interested and forestry was third on their list, being just behind medicine and law.

--Frank A. Albert,
Forest Supervisor

THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher, left on April 27 for a trip to the Caribbean Forest. He was accompanied to Puerto Rico, by Regional Fiscal Agent Marshall.

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Associate Forester Stabler, and Associate Regional Forester Kramer left on May 6, to join R. F. Hammatt, Assistant to Chief on the Pisgah Forest.

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H. R. Kylie, F. J. Murray and Roy S. Richardson of the Washington Office were visitors in the Regional office this week.

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Dr. R. C. Hall, of Forest Taxation Inquiry, C. L. Forsling of the Appalachian Experiment Station, and E. L. Demmon, V. L. Harper, Dr. Nelson and Donald B. Craig from the Southern Appalachian Experiment Station, were visitors in the Regional Office this month.

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R. J. Reibold, Division of Operation, has returned from a trip to West Virginia, where he attended the Work Plan meeting on the Monongahela.

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Mr. R. I. Lowndes, Chief of Party on Acquisition Surveys in the Cherokee Forest, spent ten days on the Enoree District of the Sumter during April for special work in Aerial Surveys.

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S. R. Broadbent, Regional Office, discussed the "Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia" at the regular quarterly meeting of the Atlanta Federal Business Association in the Old Post Office Building, May 14.

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Assistant Regional Forester, A. C. Shaw, has returned from a trip to the DeSoto and Kisatchie Forests.

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A. A. Schilling, Division of Timber Management, spent about ten days on the Pisgah Game Preserve during April.

W. R. Mine, of the Regional Office, attended the joint Meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce Forestry Committee, and Florida Board of Forestry, in Jacksonville, Florida, May 4.

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J. H. Stone, Associate Civil Engineer, left May 11, with Mr. R. S. Thompson of the Georgia Forest Service, for an inspection of the Georgia State ECW camps.

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B. M. Lufburrow, Division of State and Private forestry, and W. I. Stevens, Division of Lands, left May 10 for Tennessee to check over the areas proposed for purchase under the Fulmer Act.

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Frank Risor, former Assistant Supervisor of the Ouachita, has been promoted as Supervisor of the new Alabama, vice R. F. Hemingway, who has been transferred to Region 7 as Supervisor of the Cumberland Unit in Kentucky.

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Forest Supervisor Philip H. Bryan has been transferred from the Nantahala to the Kisatchie. W. R. Paddock, former Assistant Forest Supervisor on the Sam Houston, is now Forest Supervisor of the Nantahala.

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R. D. Williams, Acting Assistant Ranger on the Nantahala District, has been transferred to the Sam Houston Forest as Assistant Ranger.

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John O'B. Kirby has been transferred from the Ouachita to the Osceola Unit in Florida as Assistant Ranger.

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Regional Engineer Pidgeon and family spent a week's vacation at Camp Pinchot, Florida, the latter part of April.

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Lloyd I. Neiman, Division of Engineering, is able to be back in the office after an illness of three weeks from pneumonia.

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Miss Mary Hamme and Mrs. Bess Taggart of the Regional office left May 15 for a visit of two or three weeks to Florida and Cuba.

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Mrs. Kay Cogley, Division of Operation, left May 15 for a two weeks' visit to her home in Baltimore, Maryland.

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Forest Supervisors, Frank A. Albert and Philip H. Bryan recently visited the Regional Office.

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Miss Malvina Taylor and Miss Dorothy Reynolds, Accounts Division, are leaving on the 19th for a two weeks visit to Washington.

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The following changes have occurred in connection with the assignment of Executive Assistants:

John A. Nelson from T. V. A. to the DeSoto
Crawford DuPree from the DeSoto to the Chattahoochee
Robert L. Parkman from the Kisatchie to the Nantahala.

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District Ranger N. F. Rogers of the Ouachita has been transferred to the Mt. Mitchell District of the Pisgah. H. B. Donaldson was transferred from the Nantahala to assume duties as Ranger on the Kiamichi District of the Ouachita to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Rogers.

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Martin L. Syverson, former Assistant to Ranger Dale, has been transferred to the Sabine District of the Sam Houston as District Ranger. Mr. Syverson was married on April 22, 1936 to Miss Ruth Landis of Mt. Vernon, Washington. After a honeymoon, touring through States en route to their new home, they will be located at San Augustine, Texas.

OUR LOOKOUTS

On the Forest's high peaks, nearest the skies,
Within that boundary where the Cherokee lies,
Upon high steel towers, the Lookouts stand,
Always watching, guarding the land.
Whether the lightning flashes or the wind blows high,
They are always there, between the earth and the sky.
Their speech may be crude, simple and slow,
But they know every foot of the Forest below,
The hundreds of mountains that rise and stand,
The thousands of knobs throughout the land,
Where the hundreds of streams arise and flow,
Where the thousands of trails lead and go.
Their speech may sound simple and slow,
Still they are educated, I want you to know,
With a lifetime of knowledge of the country below.
And we tell the truth when we say,
That these men only know the Forest this way,
And, though their speech is simple and slow,
We're proud of these men, we want you to know,
And of all the men within our race,
There are no others who could fill their place.

- - O. K. McLaughlin,
CCC enrollee, Alternate fire
dispatcher, Cherokee Forest

